

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



## WHY GOLD FAVORS THE RICH.

Its Value Is Constantly  
Appreciating.

To the Detriment of the  
Producer.

Small Farmers of England  
Wiped Out.

That Must Be the Final Re-  
sult Here.

What the True Interests of the  
Republic Demand.

Degrees of wealth cannot be regulated by law. Wealth must be left, as nature intended it, as the reward of industry and frugality. But there certainly should be no laws especially favoring the wealthy classes. Such a law, however, most certainly exists in the act of 1873 establishing the single gold standard. It favors the rich to the detriment of the producing classes because it fastens upon us a growing or appreciating measure of value. Every successive nation which adopts the gold standard increases the world's demand for that metal and by so much enhances its relative value. Every year, as the commerce of the world increases, the value of gold augments. The dollar is ever becoming larger and larger. The rich find it greatly to their advantage, but it bears heavily on the industrial classes.

Enterprise requires that men should borrow. No one can engage actively in any business by which employment is given to others and the community benefited without being a borrower. Every successful man has at one time been largely in debt. The gold standard discriminates against this useful class—the active, enterprising, producing class—the backbone of the nation. It does this because, in addition to the interest paid, under an appreciating standard the debt is ever growing larger. An advantage is thus by law placed in the hands of the money lenders and the great financiers, to the detriment of all other classes.

Under this advantage the rich grow richer with wonderful rapidity and the active, producing classes, of course, have to stand the burden. It was under the operation of the gold standard in England that the class of small farmers was entirely wiped out and the lands came into the possession of a class of wealthy capitalist holders, the former owners becoming mere tenants on the lands they once were the proprietors of. In the same way people in this country will increasingly become tenants and so depart the farther from the ideal condition of a republic.

With a stable money standard, or, if it must vary at all, a depreciating rather than appreciating one, this advantage to wealth ceases to exist, and the ninety and nine average citizens prosper far more in the aggregate than the one does under the present system.

The true interests of the republic demand not that wealth be equalized, but that all be given a more equal chance. This the repeal of the act of 1873 and the re-enactment of the coinage laws as they existed prior to that year will very greatly accomplish.

To illustrate the operation of the appreciating standard and the advantage it works to the money lender, suppose ten years ago two men to own \$500 apiece. The one lends his money, the other invests in property. The latter buys a house and lot for \$1,000, pays down the \$500 he owns and borrows the remainder from his friend upon a mortgage on his property. The money standard doubles and the \$500 debt becomes as large as \$1,000 was at the time the loan was made. When it falls due, it takes the entire property to pay the debt. The money lender then has everything, the borrower nothing. This is an experience which every day some one suffers. Every mortgage today requires the entire property to satisfy it, because the debt has doubled, not in the number of the dollars, but in the relative value of each dollar.

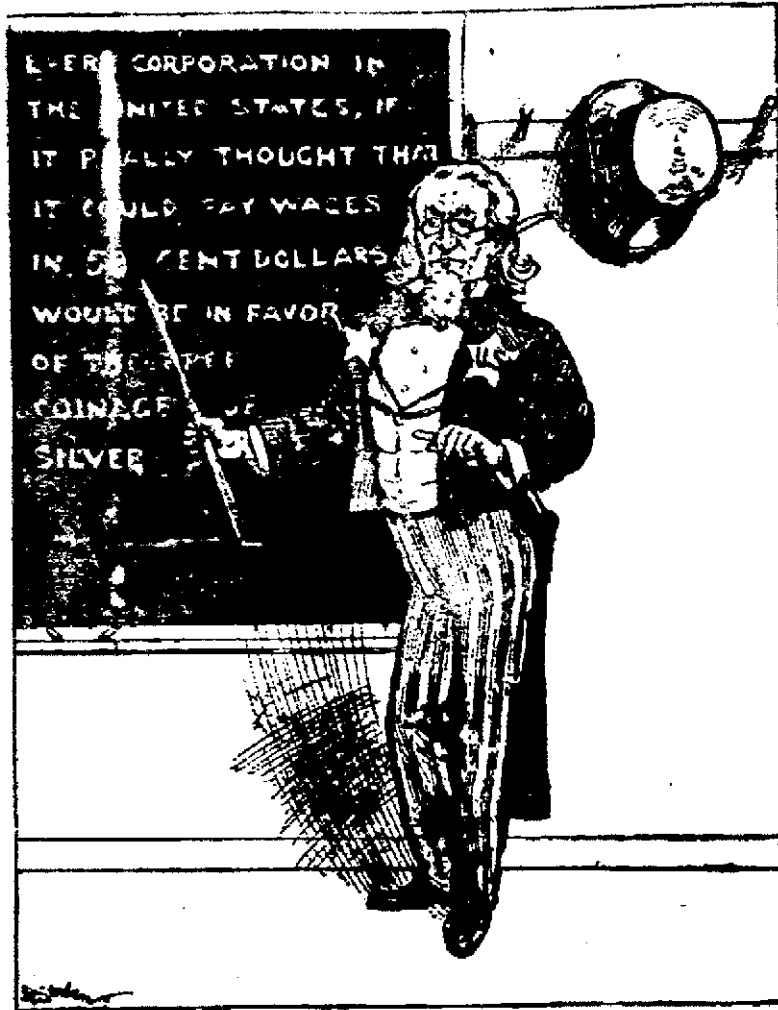
If the money standard would remain stationary where it is, it would not be so bad, but we have no guarantee whatever that it will not again double, and nothing will tend so much to give it another upward boost as the success of the gold ticket at the polls next month. We cannot see how it is possible for gold not to further appreciate if its advocates triumph. If it does, it is inevitable that the hard times will be prolonged and intensified, failures in business will multiply, labor will increasingly be left unemployed, great poverty will ensue, and when men grow desperate from hunger riot and disorder will threaten the peace of the country.

Meanwhile the syndicate which is putting up millions to carry its purposes in the present campaign will be recompensing itself from the people's treasury with profits adequate to the risks it has taken.

Can any good citizen so disregard the true interests of the republic as to cast his vote for the perpetuation of the gold standard?—Detroit Tribune.

Our Institutions Threatened.  
Mr. Hanna would not only destroy our agricultural interests, upon which so much of the welfare of our cities and towns depends, but he would disfranchise the American voter.—Exchange.

## THE SCHOOLMASTER.



Uncle Sam: "This is a self evident fact."

—New York News.

## GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Would Support Bryan and Free Silver if He Were Alive Today.

"If my father could vote today he would vote for Bryan for president of the United States."

The above words are from lips of Jesse Grant, favorite son of General U. S. Grant. The son has left the Republican party just as his father before him left the Democratic party when it made a compromise with the slave power. In his farewell to the Republican party Jesse Grant writes:



"I believe honestly in the great advantage to this country of the free coinage of silver. It does not mean repudiation of our debts at home or abroad. These debts will have to be paid in products, and anything that will raise the value of them will, I believe, benefit all classes. If we can double the price of a silver rupee we have doubled the price of the wheat that comes into competition with our wheat, and therefore double our wheat as to its debt paying capacity. The same argument holds good of the silver peso of the Latin-American countries and the price of our meats and livestock. It holds good, too, in the silver ruble and the price of oil. It holds good in many ways too numerous to mention."

"Instead of foreigners purchasing the product of our silver mines at the rate of 70 cents per ounce, and with this silver buying produce, some of which comes in direct competition with our productions, from South America and the orient, they would have to pay at the rate of \$1.25 per ounce."

"As to repudiation, why, we have practically repudiated already, if bankruptcy means failure to pay debts. Did you ever think of what an awful debt America owes today? Nineteen thousand millions of mortgaged indebtedness. All the gold and silver in the world would not pay one-third of this single item of mortgage indebtedness, and under our present arrangement of things the awful disproportion between the ability to produce and the power of money to accumulate interest makes the breach between this country and solvency grow wider every year. Prices go down, money goes up. Interest eating, eating all the time. How can it ever be paid? The free coinage of silver I do not believe to be a panacea for all our evils, but I do believe it a step in the right direction and for the best interest of the American people."

(Signed.) "JESSE GRANT."

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

Accented by Increased Majorities in Georgia and Florida.

State elections were held last week in Georgia and Florida. There was no fusion between the Democrats and any other party in either state, and the Republicans had the temerity to lay claim to both. Each gives an overwhelming Democratic victory.

In certain counties of Florida, lately devastated by the storm, very little attention was paid to the election; yet the Democratic majority in the state will reach almost 50,000, out of a total vote of less than 50,000.

In Georgia, despite combinations of every possible kind formed against them, the Democrats have increased their majority of 25,000 two years ago to 40,000. In both states the legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic and both states will increase their majorities for Bryan.

With \$3,422,000,000 of mortgages to pay in ten western states, it is not surprising that people out this way do not yearn for a 200-cent dollar.

## HOW PROSPERITY WILL COME.

Bimetallism Will Steady Prices—Keeping Two the Metals Together.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Crystal, N. D.—I, with thousands of others, should like to be enlightened upon the following questions:

1. Through what channels will prosperity come in the event of free coinage?

2. What laws will preserve the equality of the two metals?

3. What will be the effect on foreign silver and what will prevent speculation in foreign silver by having it coined into American dollars?

J. L. CARR.

1. The fundamental trouble with all productive enterprises at the present time is found in the fact that year by year general prices are falling to a lower and lower level. Every manufacturer knows that it is impossible to conduct a profitable business when his products are constantly declining in price. It is agreed by all political economists that a general fall in prices really means an appreciation in the value of money. The continued decline in general prices since 1873 in all gold standard countries means, therefore, that the volume of money has been insufficient to keep pace with population and business. The great virtue that bimetallism claims for the recoinage of silver is that it will increase the supply of the money material that our money volume will be adequate to keep prices steady. The minute we steady prices prosperity will set in, because whenever a manufacturer can sell his goods for a greater price than they cost him to produce no other encouragement is necessary to induce him to manufacture goods. The farmer is in the same position as the manufacturer, and, whereas, he now finds his crops cost him as much, if not more, than he can sell them for, owing to the steady appreciation in the value of money, he will find then conditions reversed and his crops selling for more than they cost him.

2. Bimetallists claim that the equality of the metals in value at the legal ratio will be preserved by the option which bimetallism gives to all persons to use either metal, they may choose. Should there be a tendency for gold to rise in comparison with silver the demand for monetary purposes is thrown upon silver and withdrawn from gold until parity is secured. Should silver show a tendency to become more valuable than gold then the demand is taken from silver and put upon gold, with a like result. This action in regard to silver and gold is in no wise different from what it is in other cases where one article is a substitute for another. Both wheat and corn can be made into bread, and both will sustain life. If wheat should become very scarce the fact that cornmeal could be used would prevent the price of wheat rising beyond a certain figure. People would begin to substitute corn bread for wheat bread, and thus the demand for wheat would be decreased. The trouble with the single gold standard is that when gold began to go up silver could not be substituted, and therefore all the nations on a gold basis have been striving to secure as much as possible of the limited supply of gold on hand, with the result that gold keeps steadily mounting higher and higher.

3. You must understand that the price of silver in the United States would be the price the world over. No one would bring silver here to be coined from any foreign country, because the price in the foreign country would be the same as that here, less, perhaps, charges of transportation, etc. Besides this, no foreign coin would come here to be re-coined, because in most countries their ratio is higher than 1 to 16, and hence there would be a loss in bringing it here to be coined. Foreign subsidiary silver coin, of course, would not come. There is also no great stock of silver bullion, that is, uncoined silver, anywhere in the world. The silver basis countries used all the silver money they have on hand. Under these circumstances you will perceive that no speculation would be possible.

The paramount remedy for all our financial evils is a return to the system of bimetallism which existed prior to 1873.—David H. Hill, (Speech in United States Senate, 1893.)

If the ministers are going to take the stump, perhaps we'll have to assign the politicians to fill the pulpits.

## RATIO OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Fixed by Coinage, Not by Bullion Value.

THE RECORD OF 400 YEARS.

A Stable Ratio Maintained For Four Centuries Up to 1873.

Auditor L. P. Baldwin of the treasury has just completed a compilation of statistics relating to the production of gold and silver since the discovery of America, together with the ratio of value for the period. His results, he thinks, are convincing enough to satisfy the most rabid gold standard advocate that the value of silver during that time was fixed by the coinage value of the metal and not by the bullion or commercial value. Mr. Baldwin considers the production of the two metals by periods, the first dealing with the years between 1493 and 1850, the second between 1850 and 1873, the last from 1873 to 1895.

The value of this table is derived from the carefully compiled statement of the ratio between the two metals during these periods. During the first period the ratio of production of gold to silver was 1 to 31.52. During the second period it was 1 to 5.89 and during the third period 1 to 17.63. The ratio of value, however, was never materially disturbed during the years from 1493 to 1873. During the first period the ratio of value between the two metals was comprised between 14.14 and 16.25, the latter being the greatest divergence in value, although the ratio of production of gold to silver was 1 to 31.52.

During the second period the ratio of value was even more stable, the highest being 15.70 and the lowest 15.27, although the ratio of production of gold to silver had dropped to 1 to 6 practically. During the third period, however, which comprises the time since the passage of the act demonetizing silver, the ratio of production of gold to silver has been 1 to 17.63. During that time the lowest ratio of value was 1 to 15.92, while the highest ratio, about two years ago, was 1 to 82.56. Mr. Baldwin says that this demonstrates clearly and in the most positive manner that the value of the two metals is fixed by coinage and not by the bullion or commercial value.

He points out that the small amount of silver used in the arts during such time as silver was coined free with gold could not affect the value of the metal at all, and that when the coinage value was less than the bullion value the coinage supplied the arts with such small measure of the metal as was needed, and even when the bullion value of silver fell below the established ratio the fact that it could be coined into full legal value maintained the parity.

During the 400 years under consideration the production of gold amounted to 424,900,202 fine ounces, a coining of \$8,783,493,400. The production of silver during the same time was 8,011,122,035 fine ounces at a value of \$10,957,812,100. The ratio of the production of gold to silver during this time was 13.18.

It is shown that during the widest variation in the ratio of production of the two metals a stable ratio of value was maintained because both metals were admitted to free coinage, but this ratio of value was destroyed as soon as silver was deprived of the privilege of free coinage, with a constantly increasing divergence in the value of the two metals since 1873. At one time the ratio of production of gold to silver dropped to 1 to 6, while at another time it rose to 1 to 31.5, but at no time between 1493 and 1873 did the ratio of the value of silver to gold rise to 17 to 1 or drop to 14 to 1. Since the demonetization of silver, however, the ratio has altered until it is now nearly 82 to 1, this change having occurred in the last 15 years.

## JOHN J. INGALLS ON GOLD.

Says It Is the Most Treacherous and Cowardly of All Metals.

No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be built on gold. Gold is the money of monarchs. Kings covet it. The exchanges of nations are affected by it. Its tendency is to accumulate in vast masses in the commercial centers and to move from kingdom to kingdom in such volumes as to unsettle values and stir up the finances of the world. It is the instrument of gamblers and speculators and the ideal of the miser and thief. The object of so much adoration, it becomes haughty and sensitive, and shrinks at the approach of danger, and whenever it is most needed it always disappears at the slightest alarm. It begins to look for refuge. It flies through the nations at war to the nations at peace.

War makes it a fugitive. No pro-

Financial Independence.

"I come to proclaim financial independence in a city which saw the declaration of independence signed more than a hundred years ago. (Applause.) You say that this city, in which the forefathers gathered when they were willing to defy the foreign powers and declared their independence, you say this city is afraid to have financial independence. I shall not declare that the descendants of our forefathers of a hundred years ago have sunk so low unless you write it so at the ballot in November. (Great applause.) The issue which is raised now was raised before. There were people then who said that we could not obtain independence unless some foreign nation would help us. There are those who say it today, and those who say it today stand in the same position as those who said it then. (Applause.) The people who a hundred years ago declared in favor of foreign supremacy were the people who had business dealings and acted as the agents of the people who employ them over there. You have no banks in this city today which are not controlled by the influence of London, and I have no more respect for the American who takes his patriotism from Lombard street than I have for the Tory who took his patriotism a hundred years ago from England." (Great applause.)—Mr. Bryan at Philadelphia.

## No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take.

## Hood's Pills

and easy to operate. Is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, etc. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Rev. A. M. Shimer, 1841 E. Des Moines, Ia. Dr. Kay's Renovator. It is a very excellent medicine. It is sold upon the general system of the world. I have been troubled for a number of years with INSOMNIA, and have used various remedies without effect. I have been cured by Dr. Kay's Renovator. Now I sleep sweetly. Sold by druggists at 25 cents each, or sent by mail by Dr. H. J. Kay, Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for FREE SAMPLE and Booklet. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

## HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

ple in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty that it does not break. It has no friends whom it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In time of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the chief agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field. But when the battle is won and peace has been secured, gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory."—John James Ingalls.

Gold standard advocates say that mine owners will make 50 cents profit on every silver dollar. They also say that the silver dollar will be only a 50 cent dollar. Now, if the dollar is to be worth 100 cents to the mine owner—which it must be for him to make 50 cents profit—it must also be worth 100 cents to the next man.

## IT SNIFFS DANGER.

A Plutocratic Paper's Fear of the Common People.

The bottom fact is that an appeal to the forces of civilized society always involves dangerous possibilities, which cannot be safely ignored. —New York Tribune.

So The Tribune is afraid that an appeal to the farmers and mechanics—the people who work from day to day for their living—involves "dangerous possibilities." Surely there can be no other interpretation of its language, for the "nether forces of civilized society" are the common people just as the upper forces are the plutocrats.

But whether The Tribune is right or wrong depends upon its view of "dangerous possibilities." When the sturdy yeomanry of the American colonies undertook to throw off the British yoke, the silk stockings, gold-laced platooners thought it involved "dangerous possibilities." Their cry was, "What do these ignorant plow jockers want to make trouble for?" If the upper and not the nether class could have had their way, we should have been under British rule today.

When the common people—the nether forces of civilized society—undertook to elect Abraham Lincoln in 1860, the upper forces of society also thought it would involve "dangerous possibilities." But Lincoln was elected, and if he had not been the country today would be permanently rent in twain.

Every great reform recorded in history has sprung from the "nether class of society"—the common people—and was opposed by the class which The Tribune represents.

But why has not The Tribune the courage to come out and express its real feelings? Why does it not admit that it hates the common people as much as it fears them and that if it could have its way it would even deny them the right to vote?

The farmer wants free silver in order that there may be a fair market for his product, so that he may pay his debts according to contract.

The workingman wants free silver because that will give the producers more money and give him a home market worth having.

If to battle for the self-respect of the individual, for political independence, for a wider and a juster diffusion of the good things of earth, for the rights of those who toil and against the exactions of those who merely take, then, as Patrick Henry—an arch demagogue—said to those who accused him of treason, make the most of it!—New York Journal.

## FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

"I come to proclaim financial independence in a city which saw the declaration of independence signed more than a hundred years ago. (Applause.) You say that this city, in which the forefathers gathered when they were willing to defy the foreign powers and declared their independence, you say this city is afraid to have financial independence. I shall not declare that the descendants of our forefathers of a hundred years ago have sunk so low unless you write it so at the ballot in November. (Great applause.) The issue which is raised now was raised before. There were people then who said that we could not obtain independence unless some foreign nation would help us. There are those who say it today, and those who say it today stand in the same position as those who said it then. (Applause.) The people who a hundred years ago declared in favor of foreign supremacy were the people who had business dealings and acted as the agents of the people who employ them over there. You have no banks in this city today which are not controlled by the influence of London, and I have no more respect for the American who takes his patriotism from Lombard street than I have for the Tory who took his patriotism a hundred years ago from England." (Great applause.)—Mr. Bryan at Philadelphia.

## SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Martha Kneeling, administratrix of the estate of Philip Housclop, deceased, Plaintiff. The Ohio Southern Railroad Company et al., Defendants. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Allen and State of Ohio entered in the above entitled case on September 11th, A. D. 1896, 1 J. T. Adams, the Special Master designated by said decree, will sell without appraisal at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the east door of the Court House in the city of Lima, county of Allen State of Ohio, at one o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1896, the property mentioned in the said decree and thereby directed to be sold, to-wit:

All and singular, the line of railroad of the said defendant company extending from the city of Springfield, in the county of Clarke in the State of Ohio, through the counties of Clarke, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Pike, Ross, Jefferson, Gallia and Lawrence in the State of Ohio, and all branches, additions and extensions of said line of railroad, commencing at the city of Springfield, Ohio, and extending northward through the counties of Clarke, Champaign, Logan, Shelby, Englehard and Allen; and also an extension known as the Cincinnati extension connecting with the Ohio Southern main line at Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio, and extending thence northward to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also the extension known as the Columbus extension, so called, extending from the town of Jeffersonville, Indiana, in the county of Fayette and Madison, Ohio, and also an extension known as the Cornelia extension and extending in and through the town of Wellston and into the coal fields in the southwest corner part of Vinton county, Ohio, and being in the counties of Jackson and Vinton in the State of Ohio; and all other branches, additions and extensions pertaining to or being a part of, or in which the said Ohio Southern Railroad Company has any interest, legal or equitable, including all its railroads, sidings, bridges, buildings, stations, viaducts, culverts, engine houses, car houses, and other buildings, and all the rolling stock, tools, machinery, implements, fuel, supplies of all kinds and property, real, personal or mixed of all kinds and kindred, which are now in the possession of the said property being more particularly described in the said decree now on file in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, State of Ohio, being included hereby to include all of the property, rights, franchises and in matters of every kind and description particularly described in the said decree and in the order of sale issued to the undersigned as such Master, and which reference is here made. Said sale will be made subject to the following charges and claims thereon:

First—The receiver's certificates issued pursuant to the order of said Court of Common Pleas, and which shall be outstanding and unpaid at the time of the confirmation of the sale herein announced.

Second—The interest on the bonds of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company made by the Ohio Southern Railroad Company on the 23rd day of May, 1881, to the Central Trust Company, and covering the interest on the property foreclosed for the security of \$4,000,000 (four million dollars) of bonds of the denomination of \$100 each, then and there issued by the Ohio Southern Railroad Company on the 1st day of June, 1881, with interest at the rate of six percent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July of each year.

Third—All claims of intervening claimants now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, which shall be finally adjudged to be valid of claims against the said Ohio Southern Railroad Company and liens upon the property above described, or some part thereof, superior to the lien of the second mortgage for the foreclosure of which said decree was taken.

The said property shall be offered and sold as one parcel and as an entirety. No bids shall be received at said sale for the said property, except in the sum of \$100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars) or shall any bid be received from any bidder who shall not place with the said Master, at or before the time of his making the bid, a cash deposit of \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) in money or certified check or certificate of deposit of that amount to the satisfaction of the undersigned as Master. Such cash deposit shall be retained as part of the bid of the successful purchaser, and any deposit made by any bidder who shall not be the successful purchaser shall be returned to him, and upon such deposit being made by the highest bidder, the Master will report the same to the Court as a part of the purchase price. The balance of the purchase price shall be paid by the successful purchaser by the deposit aforesaid, or by order of the Court, but may be paid by surrendering to the undersigned outstanding second mortgage bonds and order of sale given thereon, and thereupon the same to be received in satisfaction in payment of purchase price at such value as shall be determined by the Court, and the holders thereof will be entitled to receive thereon in case entire purchase price were paid in cash.

For the further and more specific description of the property, and for the further and more particular designation of the directions and conditions of the said sale, reference is hereby made to said decree.

J. T. ADAMS, Special Master.

Butler Stillman & Hubbard, of New York, and Doyle & Lewis, of Toledo, attorneys for The Central Trust Company. 9-22-96

## TIMES FOR HOLDING CIRCUIT COURT, A. D. 1897.

STATE OF OHIO.

HIND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said circuit for the year 1897, be held as follows:

Allen county on the 13th day of April and the 23rd day of November.

Ashtabula county on the 27th day of April and the 16th day of November.

Crawford county on the 19th day of January and the 14th day of September.

Deane county on the 23d day of March and the 10th day of October.

Hancock county on the 15th day of May and the 12th day of October.

Hardin county on the 30th day of March and the 4th day of November.

Henry county on the 23d day of February and the 12th day of September.

Logan county on the 9th day of February and the 6th day of October.

Marion county on the 12th day of January and the 28th day of September.

Mercer county on the 4th day of May and the 18th day of November.

Putnam county on the 10th day of April and the 10th day of November.

Serra county on the 12th day of May and the 30th day of November.

Union county on the 23d day of February and the 23d day of September.

Van Wert county on the 23d day of March and the 28th day of October.

Wyandot county on the 6th day of January and the 12th day of September.

Said term to begin at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

JAMES B. DAY, JAMES R. PRICE, Judges.

JOHN R. ROBE.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ALLEN COUNTY ss.

I, U. M. Shappell, Clerk of the Circuit Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing order is a correct copy of the original order of said court now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Lima, Ohio, this 24th day of October, 1896.

(Seal) 1896.

U. M. SHAPPELL, Clerk.

## Notice

Amos E. Townsend, Plaintiff, vs. Allen County, Ohio, Defendant.

The Ohio Southern Railway Company et al., Defendants.

Notice to Claim Holders.

Notice is hereby given that under an order this day made in the above entitled case, all persons holding claims against the Ohio Southern Railway Company are required to present the same to the undersigned receiver on or before the 30th day of November, 1896.

Received by the Ohio Southern Railway Co. at Lima, Ohio, this 24th day of October, 1896.

U. M. SHAPPELL, Receiver.

## The Rosy Freshness

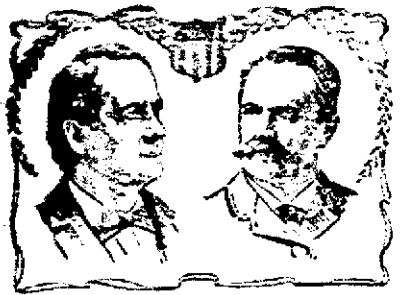
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use POSCON'S Complexion Powder.







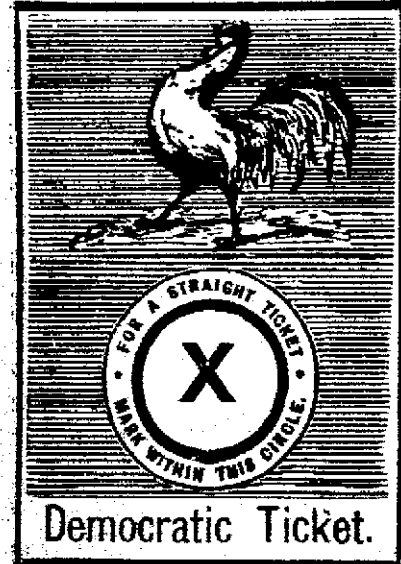
## The Lima Times-Democrat



# Election Day!

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd.

This is Marked for a Straight Democratic Ticket.



Democratic Ticket.

For President,  
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

For Vice President,  
ARTHUR SEWALL.

For Electors of President and Vice President,  
THOMAS E. POWELL.

JACOB FRECHHEIMER.

THOMAS C. H. ALLEN.

JOHN C. ROTH.

JAMES A. GILMORE.

LEWIS GEORGE.

BLAIR HAGERTY.

WILLIAM MEANS.

EDWIN B. RAYNOR.

THOMAS BEED.

PATRICK HENCHEN.

JOHN C. H. COBB.

E. B. LASH.

THOMAS B. COX.

JOHN SEITZ.

PETER HERMAN.

JOHN MEHAFFEY.

WILLIAM M. LUPTON.

WILLIAM VEACH.

BENJ. F. WEYBRECHT.

GEORGE LOGAN.

C. A. HOPKINS.

R. I. McKINNEY.

For Secretary of State,  
CHILTON A. WHITE.

For Supreme Judge,  
EVERETT D. STARK.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,  
THOMAS J. CREAGER.

For Member Board of Public Works,  
WILLIAM BEAUMONT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,  
GEORGE A. MARSHALL.

For Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit District, (For Full Term),  
CALEB H. NORRIS.

For Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit District, (To Fill Vacancy),  
E. B. FINLEY.

For Probate Judge,  
THEODORE D. ROBB.

For Clerk of Court,  
U. M. SHAPPEL.

For Auditor,  
PHILIP WALTHER.

For Commissioner,  
THOMAS C. BURNS.

For Recorder,  
ABRAHAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infirmary Director,  
J. E. MEHLING.

## HANG OUT THE FLAG



During his speech in Lima on Monday of last week Mr. Bryan, in reference to Mark Hanna's pronouncement calling on all goldites to hang out the American flag on Saturday October 31st, said:

I want some flags to float on that day (October 31) which do not mean a government by syndicates and for syndicates. I want some flags to float on that day that do not stand for the right of a coal trust to send a representative to every fireside to collect tribute from every family in this land. I want some flags to float on that day that do not stand for the opinions of those who say that if the majority of the people will decide a certain way in this campaign, they do not know whether they will submit to the decision or not. I want some flags to float on that day which have behind them the honest sentiment of the American people, of people who attend to their own business and do not intend to be bought or bribed or forced to support a foreign financial policy.

Chairman Jones message to the silver people of America to hang out the flags on that day was promptly issued immediately the proclamation of Mark Hanna, the labor crusher, was published.

Let every patriotic silver man in Lima and Allen county display the American flag from his business house and from his home on Saturday next and let it proudly wave until the close of the ballot box on election day. Let this emblem of freedom wave once more over a free ball lot.

Let "Old Glory" wave over free land, free speech, a free press, a free people fighting for free coinage, which means freedom from the thralldom of trusts and the domination of foreign influence in the management of this great Republic. The star spangled banner waving promiscuously over the heads of voters as they go to the polls will be a rebuke to efforts of coercion and will inspire the feelings of patriotism which have burned in American bosoms since those days when on the fields of Lexington and Bunker Hill our forefathers shed their blood for the sake of freedom.

Farmers will not be deceived by the recent rise in wheat. It was a deliberately planned trick of the 'bulls and bears' to fool the people, the idea being to create a basis on which these tricksters could deny that the price of the country's great staple and the price of silver have kept even pace, showing that silver is the true measure of value in this country. The trick was easy to these speculators and it is a warning to the people, showing, as it does conclusively, the immense power of these gamblers in stocks and in the country's staples, who produce nothing, but who, nevertheless, own nearly everything, and are able, by agreement among themselves, to depress or to raise the price of stocks, to send the price of wheat to \$1 or to depress it to 50 cents. While Chicago was attending to the wheat end of the game, Wall street was looking after the silver end. While Chicago boosted wheat, Wall street forced down silver. These tricks will not fool the people, however. The bottom has already fallen out of the scheme, and wheat, which was forced up to 86 cents, is now down again, much to the dissatisfaction of those who attempted to manipulate the corner for the purpose of deceiving the farmers, most of whom had been compelled by the hard times, induced by the gold standard, to sell their wheat as it was threshed, at a price of about 45 cents, average.

## A WORD OF WARNING.

The Democratic executive committee of Marion county, the home of Judge Norris, has issued the following letter of warning to all who may have received newspapers or circulars reflecting upon Judge Caleb H. Norris, the Democratic nominee for Circuit Judge of this district:

MARION, O., Oct. 19, 1896. The Democratic executive committee of Marion county desires to put the members of the party in this Circuit Judicial District on their guard against an infamous attempt that is being made to defeat Hon. C. H. Norris for Circuit Judge.

In a recent issue of the *Dollar Democrat*, a pretended Democratic newspaper published in this city by one N. E. Thatcher, appeared a malicious attack against Judge Norris, so unjust, untruthful and indecent that it

warranted the suspicion that it was inspired by mercenary motives.

We have found on investigation that it was, partially, as Thatcher admitted, due to the fact that Judge Norris, as Trial Judge in a suit brought some three years ago to wind up a partnership of which Thatcher was a member, refused to appoint him receiver. This refusal was based on the ground that Thatcher was an interested party. The decision of the court in that case was concurred in by every member of the Marion county bar who had investigated the case, and never was appealed from. Thatcher is now attempting, as he puts it, "to get even."

But a baser instinct than that of revenge prompted him to sell his enmity to Judge Norris to the Republican Circuit Committee. A disgraceful deal has been consummated, in which, for a money consideration, he is to urge this infamous fight against Judge Norris. Papers containing this article have been sent to the Circuit Judicial Committee of the Republican party for distribution throughout the other counties in this District. In the papers which were circulated in this county was omitted a paragraph so outrageously indecent that the writer feared to have it appear in Judge Norris' home county.

We understand that other articles of a like nature are to be sent out in the same way.

No injury will result to Judge Norris' candidacy from these attacks with the people who know him; to those to whom he is a stranger we say that Judge Norris has been a life-long resident of Marion county, a life-long Democrat, a firm supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform, an able judge and a citizen of spotless integrity.

The strongest refutation that can be offered is the fact he was nominated for this high office by the unanimous vote of every county in this Circuit, and is now serving as Common Pleas Judge of his home subdivision.

Marion County Executive Com.,  
U. K. GUTHRY, Chairman.  
CHARLES DEE, Secretary.  
NEWTON EMERY.  
FRANK J. KELLEHER, Treasurer.  
S. F. ROSENCRANS.  
JONATHAN BELL.

Always in the history of the world the men who have attacked the possessors of special privileges, the leaders who have ranked humanity higher than wealth, have met the charge of demagoguery. Cromwell and his followers were demagogues in the estimation of the lords and gentlemen of England. Jefferson met bravely the reproach of demagoguery when, as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, he checked, as he believed for the time, the development of an American aristocracy by prohibiting laws in recognition of entailment and primogeniture. The world has never harbored more conspicuous demagogues than William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, nor in the crisis of today are the prosperous tory merchants of Boston more harmoniously united in antagonism to the men who are fighting for the freedom of all labor than were they in 1858 to those who preached from dingy printing offices and on street corners the revolutionary doctrine that black men should not be enslaved.—New York Journal.

The gold standard means half time in the factories and double time on the farms.—W. J. Bryan.

## Can't Face the Music.

The following from a prominent Chicago citizen speaks for itself. Mr. Lindblom has made a similar proposition to every goldbug paper in the United States, but has as yet received no response. Here is his proposition:

Chicago, Sept. 17, 1896.

Editor Chicago Evening Journal: I understand that a newspaper has offered to pay the expenses of a delegation of laboring men to Mexico, to go there and investigate and report upon the condition of laborers in that free silver country.

If this proposition is accepted, then I will make this counter proposition: I will pay the expenses of a delegate of the labor unions of Chicago to go to Italy, the birthplace of law, the cradle of civilization, of art and of literature, the home of religion, to investigate and report upon the condition of labor in that gold standard country. Yours truly,

ROBERT LINDBLOM.

## True Democracy.

They talk to us of the security of private rights and property, these preachers of platitudes and distortors of truth. We of the true Democracy see private property in the humble home or the little farmhouse, and if either be burdened with a mortgage we insist that private rights are exclusively outraged by a monetary system which exacts two bushels of grain to pay for one, two days' labor to earn the bill that stood for but one day's work when borrowed. All rights are not comprised in the demands of the great moneyed corporations, all property is not bonds and mortgages and evidences of debt, all law is not for the protection of the creditor, for the advantage of corporations, for aiding in the concentration of wealth.—New York Journal.

There is hardly a trust or syndicate that has inaugurated this campaign of threats and ridicule and object lessons that dare open up its own business career to the public.

One of these defenders of law and national honor, the Standard Oil company, has illegally increased freight rates, closed rivers and canals, destroyed invasions, bought up inspectors and put its stamp upon explosive oil, attacked the property of competitors and blown up rival refineries. These trusts are religious at one end and murderous at the other.—Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass.

## Money Will Steal It.

General Weyler just begins to realize that he is taking a great risk in leaving that treacherous night.—St. Louis Chronicle.

## AN ADDRESS TO WORKINGMEN.

Shall We Have More Money and Increased Prosperity, or Less Money and Harder Times.

## THE GREAT QUESTION.

Present Suffering the Result of Causes Wholly Artificial Which Can Easily Be Removed.

Ex-President McFried, of the American Federation of Labor, Urges Workingmen to Vote for Bryan and Free Coinage as the Best and Only Means for Bringing Prosperity to the Country Once More.

## TO THE WORKINGMEN OF THE UNITED STATES:

It will only be a few days now before you will be called upon to exercise the sovereign power granted you by our constitution—the right of suffrage.

Before casting your ballots permit me, as one of your number, to make a few pertinent suggestions.

The one great fact that stares us all in the face is that of the wretched and heart-broken condition of millions of our fellow workers.

How can the awful suffering of our people be alleviated, I know, your greatest concern.

Reflect, then, for a moment and reason with yourselves as to whether the distressing conditions prevailing are the result of natural or artificial causes.

A natural cause would be the failure of our soil to yield sufficient food to sustain our people. Famine would result and a financial panic would be a natural consequence.

An artificial cause would be the failure upon the part of the people, in the event of bounteous harvests, to get the grain from the granaries.

Now, to obtain our food supplies, what does modern civilization require from us? The medium of exchange—money.

Therefore, you are directly concerned as to the volume of money in circulation, for upon that depends the opportunity of exchanging your labor for the necessities and comforts of life.

If the quantity of money be limited as it is in China to \$1 or \$2 per capita, a very low state of civilization prevails and human beings are practically transformed into animals for the benefit of a few individuals called mandarin or mandarins. If the quantity be greater, as in Mexico, or Spain, or Italy, or Portugal, a higher state of civilization prevails and the people are in a much better condition than the Chinese. If, as in France, a \$10 per capita prevails, we reach a high grade of civilization and find that nearly 40,000,000 of human beings can exist comfortably within that small area of territory.

Therefore, in my judgment, whether in this land of fertility our per capita of money be \$1 or \$10 directly concerns our welfare and determines whether we are to be free men or slaves.

The following resolution of the Pennsylvania Republican convention of 1895 is in point here:

"We, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, repeat for the regulation and government of the national currency the following principles of finance, which were announced to us at our last state convention, and which since then have received the overwhelming approval of our citizens:

"We favor the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to \$40.00 per capita of our population."

The farmers, also, through their National Alliance, have repeatedly demanded a circulating medium of \$50.00 per capita, to keep pace with our requirements.

If our soil yields us sufficient for our needs, and representing that yield is a small volume of money, a panic is the result and distress is general.

This is an artificial panic and the gainers under such a state of affairs are the few who become noblemen or masters, and the sufferers are the many who, through long continuation of such a system, become slaves.

Now, let me call your attention to some figures.

The volume of gold and silver in the world is estimated at \$7,000,000,000, about equally divided between the two metals.

If, as the gold men fear, America shall be deluged by a flood of silver, let us see whether that flood would amount to in the event of the fulfillment of their prophecy.

If the entire world's stock of silver dollars (\$500,000,000) were exchanged for American labor and products, how much would we get? Fifty dollars per capita, or a trifle more than the volume of money France employs today—a country possessing about one-tenth of our area.

Just think of it! To accomplish such a result we must deplete the treasuries of every country upon the face of the globe! France must yield to us one-half of its specie wealth and contract its volume of money correspondingly. Mexico, China and India must surrender their all, and thereafter do business upon some other basis than a specie one.

Yet, this is the dire prediction of the gold standard advocates in the event of the United States adopting bimetalism.

Do you believe such a result would follow our return to a bimetallic policy? And if you do, would you not be quick to vote for a financial policy that would practically give to us one-half the specie wealth of the world?

Let us examine into our stock of gold. There are no available proofs that we possess a gold stock of \$500,000,000, or \$5.00 per capita. But, for argument sake, I will admit of such a stock on hand.

If, as the bankers of the country demand, we destroy our greenbacks and treasury notes, and if, as Secretary Carlisle says, silver dollars are

## X HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

Is a Question of No More Importance than

## Are You Buying Your Footwear Right?

The Best Goods for the Least Money in

...BOOTS, : SHOES : AND : RUBBERS!...

Will Always be Found at

## THE WAUGH SHOE STORE,

31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Secure one of our Fine Pictures Free!



## DRINK KNEIPP MALT COFFEE FOR YOUR HEALTH!

12 CENTS PER POUND.

Kneipp Malt Coffee is a wholesome beverage for young and old, strong and weak; a complete substitute for as well as a splendid addition to any grade of coffee.

For sale by the following well known grocers:

Thos. Dufield & Son, 218 N. Main.  
Thos. Koch, 337 N. Main.  
D. S. Lewis, 62 Public Square.  
J. H. Wheeler, 113 West Market.  
Watson & Co., 308 North Main.  
P. H. Lawlor, 113 East Wayne.  
J. M. Arndt, 518 North Main.  
W. B. Stump, 60 North Main.  
G. A. Phillips, 421 East Market.  
R. G. Stump, Pine and North.  
W. E. Whitely, 328 South Pine.  
E. B. Curry, 445 South Pine.  
J. T. Riteour, 91 West High.  
G. W. Spencer, 517 West High.  
C. A. Carson & Co., 11 East Market.  
J. A. Hall, 201 South Main.

S. Spillacy, 514 South Main.  
A. J. Sullivan, 140 South Main.  
T. P. Jones, 701 South Main.  
F. A. Holland, 148 North Main.  
J. W. Shaughnessy, 200 North Main.  
F. M. Lochhead, 730 St. Johns.  
Beeman & Co., 141 North Main.  
Austin & Douglas, 411 and 413 West Spring.  
The Enterprise Grocery Co., East Market.  
H. L. Watson, 619 West North.  
W. Watt, 90 West High.

WHOLESALE.

Moore Bros. The J. M. Bennett Co.

## School Shoes! . .

We have the goods that will stand the racket, and they don't cost much money, either. Brand new goods, latest styles. Come in and look at them, at

## AVERY'S,

135 North Main Street.

## WANTED

WANTED—A day and night man at once at Hotel Fauror.

FOR RENT—An upper and one lower furnished room, at 331 West North street. 9-31 and 0.

LOST—Pocketbook containing a sum of money. The owner can get same by calling at West Water street, and paying for this ad.

WANTED—A man with a horse. One who would be wanted as a salesman can have a good job. Address at once.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, a milk box was lost on Main street. Finder will be rewarded by returning to this office or to Miss Murphy's millinery store.

FOR RENT—A good, five roomed house with modern improvements. No 331 West Kibby street. Inquire of Dr. A. W. Radio.

FOR RENT—Nice 7-room house on Harrison avenue. Inquire at 408 East Market.

WANTED—Horses to winter. I have the very best facilities for wintering horses. My terms are very reasonable. Will be at the office of Sanford & Copeland, at corners, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1896. Call and see me.

LOST—SILK BAG—Between court house and Miss Murphy's millinery store, yesterday afternoon, a black silk bag containing two pairs of spectacles and other articles. Finder please return to Miss E. H. Mackenzie at county clerk's office.

Always Cheapest.

All wool big boys' underwear 50 cts Suit  
Children's Union Suits 25 " "  
Ladies' Walking Hats 25 " "  
Curtain Poles 05 " "  
Filo Silk per Skein 02 " "

Sale on Doleys at  
Williams' Big Bargain Store.

1873—Democratization of silver—Panic, hard times, soup houses, tramps, business stagnation, and paralysis of trade, ending in the great strike of 1877.

1878—Blind-Allyson law—2,000,000 silver dollars coined and circulated per month. Business revival, railroads built, factories opened, capital invested, and foreign trade increasing until

1893—Repeal of the Sherman act, withdrawal of capital, Indian wheat in Europe, great Pullman strike, failures, \$282,000,000 bonds, contracted currency, 5,000,000 men out of work, factories shut down, and farmers in want.

1895—The above is a fac-simile and exact size of FOX'S celebrated XXXX Square Butter Crackers.

1896—The above is a fac-simile and exact size of FOX'S celebrated XXXX Square Butter Crackers.

1897—The above is a fac-simile and exact size of FOX'S celebrated XXXX Square Butter Crackers.

1898—The above is a fac-simile and exact size of FOX'S celebrated XXXX Square Butter Crackers.

1899—The above is a fac-simile and exact size of FOX'S celebrated XXXX Square Butter Crackers.

1900—The above is a fac-simile and exact size of FOX'S celebrated XXXX Square Butter Crackers.















## THE VOTARIES OF HEALTH

FIND AIDS TO  
THEIR WORSHIP AT

## MELVILLE'S PHARMACY.

There are gathered herbs, extracts and simples from every part of the habitable globe and there they are accurately compounded. There you find

Pure Drugs, the Standard Proprietary Remedies, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods,

Of the Best Quality, But in  
Quantities to Suit the Buyer.

## MELVILLE'S,

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

Melville has a Club,  
Not a stuffed Club,  
but a Union League  
Club.

## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COUNTING ROOM 121 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

## TALES OF THE TOWN.

A well-known bachelor dry goods man and a popular saleslady will wed in the near future.

Mr. J. C. Linneman this morning received a telegram conveying the intelligence that his only child, Miss Banforth Linneman, had died last night at the home of his grandparents in Ocean, N. Y. Last week a telegram announced the illness of the lad and his mother in response to the information hurried to his bedside, but notwithstanding a mother's loving care, aided by the best medical assistance, the little life went out. He was an only child and was to his fourth year.

## BURNING SOOT

Causes a Small Fire in a South Main Street Dwelling.

The fire department was called out this morning by an alarm from box 64, at Main and Circular streets. The fire was located in the home of S. J. Johnson, at 554 south Main street. Soot in a flue had been ignited by fire from a stove on the second floor and had dropped down and set fire to the wall paper in the room below. The fire had reached some bed clothing and furniture when the department arrived and extinguished the flames without the use of hose.

The damage was small.

## ATTENTION!

The German Club to Meet Wednesday Evening in the Klaus Block—Instructions in Voting Given.

There will be a meeting of the German club Wednesday evening in the Klaus block. Geo. Feltz will instruct all voters how to vote under the Australian ballot system. He will explain it in both German and English. Everybody invited to be present. 9 36

## Democratic Rally.

The people of Lima and vicinity are cordially invited to join the Allen County Democratic Club on their trip to Delphos on Saturday evening, Oct. 31st. Special train will leave P. & O. depot at 6:30 o'clock. Fare, 30 cents round trip.

All members of the club are requested to attend the regular meeting on Friday evening at the assembly room, as this will be our last meeting until after election. Instructions in voting will be given. Other important business to be transacted. Members of the club only will be admitted. Don't fail to come. D. H. SULLIVAN, President.

## STREET TALK.

The Lima Gazette this morning, sneered and maligned the old soldier who met at the court house last night and organized a veterans' silver club. The animus of the Gazette's attack was that while about 100 old soldiers met to organize a silver club, only eight, headed by "General" Morris, were collected to organize the gold bug end of the veterans organization. The silver men met in the assembly room and "General" Morris and his companions met in the teachers' examination room.

## OLD SOLDIERS FOR BRYAN.

Those Who Fought for Freedom in 1861-5 are in the Silver Banks To-day.

An enthusiastic meeting of veterans was held in the assembly room last night to organize a veterans' bimetallic club. There were about a hundred present at the meeting, which was one of the most enthusiastic silver meetings held during the campaign. The meeting was called to order by Captain George W. James, who stated the object of the meeting. A petition bearing the following heading was signed by about one hundred of the veterans present:

LIMA, O., Oct. 28th, 1896.

We the undersigned, ex-soldiers of the late war and citizens of Allen county, Ohio, believing that there can be no relief from the present deplorable condition of our country only through the increase of the volume of the standard money by the use of both gold and silver, with free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, hereby unite ourselves into an association to be known as the Bryan-Ex-Soldiers' Bimetallic Club, and pledge ourselves to vote and work for bimetalism until it is re-established by the laws of our country.

The sentiment of the caption was heartily endorsed by the soldiers present, and all hastened to record their names beneath it.

The following officers were elected: President, A. J. Sullivan; first vice president, D. E. Morris; second vice president, Henry Whitney; third vice president, Byron Bowers; executive committee—David Applas, George Hefner, J. O. Stout, W. L. Meehling, Jas. Marshall, J. Kennedy and Sampson Sawmiller.

A motion was made and carried with unanimity that all members put out flags on the 31st of October.

The next meeting will be held next Monday night.

## THE DELPHOS MEETING.

A Special Train Will Leave Lima at 6:30 p. m. Saturday.

Arrangements have been made to run a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad for the Delphos meeting next Saturday. The train will leave Lima at 6:30 p. m., and will consist of eight or more coaches. The fare for the round trip will be 30 cents. The train returning will leave Delphos at 11 o'clock.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

C. H. Kohler has returned from a visit in Sidney.

Miss Maude Davis, of Sidney, is visiting friends here.

P. C. Beck, D. H. Etling and Adam Fritz, are at the St. Marys reservoir hunting duck.

Miss Katherine Quinlan and her niece, Tressa, of Montpelier, Ind., are visiting relatives in the city.

Archel Dufresne, of Cleveland, is the guest of his cousin, J. M. Dufresne, of west McKibben street.

Miss Ursula Bayard, a charming young lady of Belfont, Pa., is the guest of her uncle, B. S. Porter, of west High street.

Mrs. Mary Tinsley and daughter, Mrs. Edith Carpenter, of Elkhart, Ind., are the guests of the former's sister, on west Kibby street.

Henry and Fred Thieme, who have been the guests of F. E. Herold and family, of west High street, returned this afternoon to Lafayette, Ind.

E. T. Connelly, manager of the U. P. tea store here, left last night on a business trip to Piqua, Troy, West Liberty, Bellefontaine and Kenton.

## A Big Sale.

Fearly 4,000 pounds of that celebrated fresh pork Sausage has been consumed in Lima this week. This speaks as to its quality. Insist on having Shutt's. It has no equal.

## THE DEBATE

Won by the Silverites Upon Every Point in Question.

## MR. ROBY WAS HISSED

When He Proclaimed that Hon. W. J. Bryan, Champion of the Poor Man's Cause, was a Dangerous Character—The Arguments.

The debate last evening in the opera house on the question whether Bryan should be elected president of the United States proved the most interesting political discussion that has taken place in the city during the campaign. Every seat down stairs was occupied by men and women who were interested in the political question. There was an abundance of enthusiasm displayed toward both sides and every one present was greatly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

On the stage sat the members of the Philosophical society. Rev. Thompson presided and announced that the society was organized to discuss all questions. On the south side of the stage sat Mr. Becker and Mr. Prophet, the men who ably defended the next president. On the north side of the stage sat Messrs. Roby, Mummaugh and Lamison, the debaters in favor of McKinley's election. The Bryan advocates sat alone and were their own counselors, while the McKinley advocates were coached and prompted by men who have attempted to discuss politics to the Sound Money clubs of this city.

At 8 o'clock the discussion was opened by Mr. Prophet, who showed that to argue against Bryan's election because he was only 36 years old was evidence of weakness in the part of those so speaking. Washington was only 23 years old when he engaged this country in the Revolutionary war. William Pitt was only 23 years old when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord of the Treasury of England. The constitution presumes that at 36 years a man is old enough to be at the head of the nation.

Bryan is the greatest American we have to-day. His physical and mental endurance is unparalleled in all history. (Cheers.) He stated that he favored Bryan's election because Bryan stood for free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; because he was opposed to government by injunction; because he favored the income tax.

Mr. Prophet told his opponents that they, in the discussion, would have to fight their own men and the Republican platform. Thirty-one Republican platforms had resolved for free coinage. That no conventions, Democratic or Republican, ever had before this year resolved to the contrary. He showed how the Republican legislature had unanimously declared for silver when Grosvener was speaker of the House.

In 1880 the Republican platform said it was the exclusive function of the government to coin and create money.

In 1888 the Republican national convention condemned Cleveland's policy to demonetize silver. Now, to-day, McKinley says Cleveland's policy is just and sound. (Cheers.)

In 1892 the Republican campaign book said that 9-10 of the people of the U. S. were in favor of free silver, and that there was not enough money in the country to do the business. That all the gold and silver must be coined.

The Republicans' propose now to continue the policy we have to day. They don't point out a remedy for the trouble.

John Sherman, in a letter, Aug. 26, 1896, said that there was only one way in which a Republican administration can correct the evils of the past, and that is by increasing the revenue, and this, I fear, is not practical.

The Democrats offer no new experiment when they say they will remonetize silver.

How do the Republicans know that silver will not be on a parity with gold when it is coined at 16 to 1. If they attack the Democratic party now, they must attack Sherman, McKinley and their own men.

In 1892 Carlisle was a silver man and voted for free coinage. John Sherman said in the senate one year ago: "We can remonetize silver and we will do it alone if the other nations will not co-operate with us."

Mr. Prophet, in a strong argument, showed that the people of the country favored silver, and showed that the Republicans and McKinley were inconsistent and that for his reversal of opinions he is not a fit candidate. He could not speak like Henry Clay when he said: "I would rather be right than be president."

Mr. Prophet had merely begun on his argument when time was called. The audience cheered and rehearsed for Bryan to the utter confusion of the opposite speakers, who wondered at the large number of silver people present, but they failed to realize that the majority of the people this year are for silver.

Dr. Mummaugh followed, and for 25 minutes attempted to recite an essay on political economy and to picture a 50 cent dollar. He said something about two kinds of standards but did not tell the people that an ebony yard stick would measure as much as a pine yard stick. The doctor undoubtedly had diagnosed his Republican platform and his Republican audience and found it very sick. He attempted to admin-

ister remedies, and tried to cheer them up, but could create but little enthusiasm. He made no effort to refute the arguments set forth by Mr. Prophet but confined himself strictly to his essay about the 50-cent dollar.

Mr. Becker was next announced, and he was received with a tremendous greeting. He completely rattled his opponents, who could in no way refute his arguments. His sentences were short but forcible and to the point. He showed that McKinley was not an honest exponent of a dishonest cause. In 1890 McKinley would not remonetize silver; now he will not remonetize it on account of dishonoring the flag. "Which flag?" Mr. Becker asked. "The American flag or the English flag?" (Great cheers.) He showed that McKinley was inconsistent—who had denounced Cleveland's policy once, and now, to get votes, praises him and says that Cleveland's policy is good. He and Grover are lying on the same political bed to day, and foraker, with envy, is wondering whether there is room for a third. The letter that McKinley wrote to his neighbor, Eli Perkins, in 1890, elicited great applause. He read the Major's words in congress, where he said in a caucus of fifteen that "a silver bill must be passed, but it must be a party measure." He showed how McKinley had gone back on every policy that he ever advocated except that of protection, that Mark Hanna might make him president. (Cheers.) Men denied persons the right to criticize the Supreme Court. It is a privilege of every American citizen to criticize.

Ministers in Lima criticized Chief Justice Fuller and the court for dissolving the injunction to compel the World's Fair gates to be closed on Sunday. (Cheers.) Mr. Becker completely refuted the argument on that question and showed that the Republican party had asked the Supreme Court in the past. The people cheered Mr. Becker to the echo.

Mr. Roby followed and said but little. He introduced his talk by stating that he was opposed to Mr. Bryan on account of his personal character; that he was immoral, and that he was a dangerous man. When Mr. Roby spoke so disrespectfully of an honored citizen many in the audience showed their disgust and a storm of hisses arose. He classed him as an anarchist and a repudiator. Mr. Roby's thoughts were wandering as he attempted to say something about money. It was evident to every one in the house that he was not conversant with the subject. When he attempted to make the people believe there was no need of more money, and that the rich were not getting richer and the poor poorer, the Republicans in the audience even had to laugh, for every one knew that the speaker was confused and had spoken rashly. It was evident that Mr. Roby had not read of Lincoln's campaign or he would not have stated that no other Presidential candidate had ever criticized the Supreme Court. Mr. Roby said that in the last 10 years the common people had placed \$38,000,000 in the savings banks, but he did not tell how much the common people had saved the 10 years previous to that. He forgot that \$38,000,000 meant only a little over \$1 to a person. He said he would give some statistics, but it was evident that he did not wish to give them, when he saw that his argument was rejected even by his Republican brethren.

Mr. Lamison could hardly wait until he obtained the floor. He amused the audience and talked about a man in the gallery who had whiskers. He said something about being disturbed. Mr. Lamison a few nights ago said at the McKinley headquarters that the Yale students

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## WEDDED TO-DAY.

George Reel of This City, Captures a Wapakoneta Lady.

George Reel, the popular assistant train dispatcher for the O. H. & D., left the ranks of the single men to-day and became a benedict.

The wedding occurred at Wapakoneta at high noon and the bride was Miss Lulu Quilter, one of the most popular and charming ladies of that city. The wedding was one of the society events of the season at Wapakoneta, and was witnessed by the immediate relatives and friends of both bride and groom. Messrs. Thorn Mitchell, jr., and Dr. Blattenburg were among those in attendance from this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Reel will enjoy a wedding tour before coming to this city, where their future home will be. Mr. Reel is an exemplary and a popular young man, and has a host of friends who are anxious to congratulate him and his charming bride.

## DIPHTHERIA

Causes the Death of a Kempton Young Lady.

Miss Kate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, of Kempton, died yesterday noon from diphtheria. The deceased was 14 years of age.

A private funeral was held this afternoon and the remains were interred in the Shawnee cemetery.

Economy is the Road to Wealth. There is nothing more economical or delicious offered in the way of meats than Shutt's fresh pork sausage and scrapple. Ask your grocer or butcher for it. Accept no other.

## JUDGES

Of Election who Shall Pre-side Next Tuesday.

## FULL LIST FOR THE COUNTY

A Collection of Honest Men who Will See that the Election is Impartially and Fairly Conducted—The Board Work Carefully Done.

The board of deputy state supervisors have appointed the judges and clerks for the various voting precincts throughout this county to serve for one year. Their names are given below and their party affiliation. The first name in each precinct is the presiding judge and the last two names the clerks:

Amadua township J. T. Adams, D. Levi Baxter, D. R. P. Sutton, R. J. A. Byrd, D. Ed Moorman, D. J. L. Cochran, B.

Auglaize, east—Kirby White, R., Perry Hughes, R., G. M. Baker, D., Clem Patterson, D., H. E. Turner, R., J. L. Sherrick, D.

Auglaize, west—John Stevenson, R., T. P. Leatherman, R., J. I. Baker, D., Harold Smith, D., W. H. Creps, R., A. N. Harrod, D.

Bath—Samuel Roeder, D., Jacob Starr, D., J. M. Hadsell, R., Sumner F. Mason, R., W. L. Bickets, D., C. E. Mason, R.

Delphos, 1st ward—Jas. Kramer, D., A. D. Whirrit, D., S. D. Chambers, R., Wm. Hawkins, R., W. Stegeman, D., F. H. Kollsmith, R.

Delphos, 2nd ward—Henry Linderman, D., D. E. Baxter, Jr., D., John Baxter, R., Wm. Cochran, Jr., R., John M. Kollsmith, D., Benj. Duon, R.

German—T. B. Bowersock, D., A. J. Driver, D., Marion Imier, R., Bayard Brower, R., Nelson Creneau, D., Frank Poage, R.

Elida, special—W. L. Bechtol, D., W. F. John, R., John Sherrick, R., J. H. Eoslen, D., S. S. Sherrick, R., S. D. Crites, D.

Jackson—W. H. Watt, D., J. W. Vint, D., J. C. Marsh, R., Frank Flemming, R., M. M. Boyd, D., Jas. N. Crain, R.

Lima, 1st ward, A—H. J. Lawlor, D., John McVey, D., D. B. Stump, R., Emanuel G. Waltz, R., E. J. O'Connell, D., W. D. Moore, R.

1st ward, F—D. F. O'Connor, D., Jno. F. Hauenstein, D., E. Cantieny, R., Cloyd Roush, R., Thos. E. Bland, D., B. G. Abell, R.

2nd ward—C. A. Metheany, R., Wm. Roberts, R., Hugh Patton, Jr., D., J. W. Harmon, D., Ed McCauley, R., Ed Gorman, D.

3rd ward, A—G. R. Christie, R., E. W. Jackson, R., Thos. Sullivan,

D. F. Phinney, D., Frank Willower, R., Fred De Grier, D.  
3rd ward, B—Grant Edman, R., G. J. Peenypacker, R., John Meyer, D., Chas. Faxon, D., Emmet W. Munmaugh, R., David Agarter, D.  
4th ward, A—Ruben White, R., John Mack, R., Stephen Reed, D., D. R. Miller, D., J. E. White, B. E. E. Walker, D.

4th ward, B—Dennis Diehl, R., J. W. Linderman, R., Wm. Shehan, D., Daniel McHugh, D., David S. Cross, R., J. B. Watkins, D.  
4th ward, C—J. V. Smiley, R., Ben Lee, R., J. W. Landick, D., Eliot Grubb, D., J. O. Cross, R., John McKerran, D.

5th ward, A—M. G. Harper, R., J. P. Church, R., Henry Blesser, D., Thos. Baumgartner, D., Wm. Dobbins, R., Jas. Crumrine, D.

6th ward, A—W. L. Watt, R., T. W. Dobbins, R., H. P. Williamson, D., J. O. Stout, D., Thos. Mitchell, Jr., R., J. F. Martz, D.

6th ward, B—John Thomas, R., Levi Williams, R., Amos Young, D., Wm. Timberlake, D., E. L. Andrews, R., Harry Merrill, D.

7th ward, A—John J. O'Connor, D., M. L. Becker, D., James Harley, R., Cal Osborn, R., Joo. M. Bingham, D., Albert Gale, R.

7th ward, B—O. L. Mowen, D., Glen Wallace, R., C. L. Gottfried, D., M. E. Deweese, D., Reed Wallace, R., J. E. Porter, D.

Marion township—Wm. Faust, D., Jos Metzger, D., W. C. Long, R., J. D. Ludwig, R., Chas. C. Ludwig, D., Geo. D. Crum, R.

Monroe—J. R. Marshall, R., Jabez Smith, R., D. W. Stusser, D., L. C. Seigler, D., John Normas, R., J. P. Miller, D.

Perry—Allen Joseph, D., David Martin, D., Geo. W. Franklin, R., Francis Y. Davis, R., Frank Hardin, D., Jesse Bowdie, R.

Richland township, Bluffton—Chas. Gustwiller, D., Daniel Lora, D., W. B. Richards, R., J. J. Amstutz, R., John Bixel, D., Albert Baumgartner, R.

Richland, Beaverdam—L. B. Ward, D., Chas. Goble, D., John May, R., B. W. Weaver, R., John Manges, D., Wm. Edgcomb, R.

Shawnee—Benj. Bowersh, D., Fred Goodman, D., D. E. Hoover, R., John Zarmehly, R., Beach Graham, D., R. G. Stockton, R.

Sugar Creek—T. J. Watkins, R., H. E. Johnston, R., E. H. Irwin, D., T. W. Miller, D., G. W. Griffith, R., A. W. Garner, D.

Spencer—L. M. Place, D., Henry C. Richardson, D., Thos. Isenbach, R., N. L. Price, R., Wm. A. Meibis, D., H. N. Astor, R.

## OIL AND GAS.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

North Lima oil.....\$ 40  
South Lima oil..... 38  
Indiana oil..... 36  
Pennsylvania oil..... 34

## COLUMBIA

## WINTER TANS.

\$3.50.

Water proof, full Russia Calf, lined, invisible cork sole. heavy Scotch sola. A splendid Shoe for wet weather.

See Them In  
Our Window!

For Ladies,

Edwin C. Burt's finest Shoes  
made, new lasts.

## COLUMBIA,

Leaders of Fashions in Fine Footwear,

LIMA, OHIO.